Your Water System Name

Consumer Confidence Report – 2005

Covering Calendar Year – 2004

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. It's important that customers be aware of the efforts that are made continually improve their water system. To learn more, please attend any of the regularly scheduled meetings, which are held (provide the date, time and location of meetings).

For more information please contact, (provide the local name and telephone number for the individual who can answer questions regarding your water system).

Your water comes from (Provide the type of water: surface water or groundwater and the commonly used name of the source. Also, if you purchase water from another water supply system, identify which system(s) you purchase water from). We treat your water to remove several contaminates and we also add disinfectant to protect you against microbial contaminants. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) required states to develop a Source Water Assessment (SWA) for each public water supply that treats and distributes raw source water in order to identify potential contamination sources. The state has completed an assessment of our source water. For results of the assessment, please contact us or view the results online at www.kdhe.state.ks.us/nps.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as storm water run off, agriculture, and residential uses.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of mining activity.

Organic contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Water Quality Data

The tables on the following pages list all of the drinking water contaminants, which were detected during the 2004 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 - December 31, 2004. The State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old. **The bottom line is that the water that is provided to you is safe.**

Terms & Abbreviations

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): the highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Secondary Contaminants: contaminants commonly found in drinking water which are not regulated.
Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Treatment Technique (TT): a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in water
ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L) **ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
N/A: not applicable **ND:** non-detect at testing limit **pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

TESTING RESULTS FOR: (Identify the System(s) Which Completed the Testing)

MICROBIOLOGICAL	DATE	RESULT	RESULT	UNIT	MCL	MCLG	Violation (Yes/No)	TYPICAL SOURCE
Coliform Bacteria				# samples	0	0		Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity				NTU	0.3	N/A		Soil runoff
Chlorine / Chloramines				ppm	4.0	4.0		Water additive used to control microbes

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS	DATE	RESULT	RESULT	UNIT	MCL	MCLG	Violation (Yes/No)	TYPICAL SOURCE
Arsenic				ppb	50	50		Erosion of natural deposits
Barium				ppm	2	2		Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium				ppb	50	50		Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride				ppm	4	4		Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate				ppm	10	10		Erosion of natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon				Ratio	1.0	N/A		Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes				ppb	80	0		By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids				ppb	60	0		By-product of drinking water disinfection

90th PERCENTILE	DATE	RESULT	RESULT	UNIT	AL	Sites over AL	Violation (Yes/No)	TYPICAL SOURCE
Lead				ppb	AL=15			Corrosion of household plumbing system
Copper				ppm	AL=1.3			Corrosion of household plumbing system

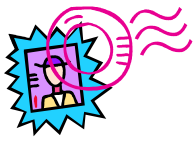
RADIONUCLIDES	DATE	RESULT	RESULT	UNIT	MCL	MCLG	Violation (Yes/No)	TYPCIAL SOURCE
Gross Alpha				pCi/L	15	0		Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium				pCi/L	5	0		Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium				ppb	30	0		Erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS	DATE	RESULT	RESULT	UNIT	SMCL			TYPICAL SOURCE
Calcium				ppm	75-200			Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium				ppm	50-150			Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium				ppm	100			Erosion of natural deposits
Potassium				ppm	100			Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride				ppm	250			Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate				ppm	250			Erosion of natural deposits
Total Hardness				ppm	400			Erosion of natural deposits
Alkalinity as CACO3				ppm	60-300			Erosion of natural deposits
pH				pH units	6.5-8.5			Erosion of natural deposits
Specific Conductivity				umho/cm	1500			Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids				ppm	500			Erosion of natural deposits
Total Phosphorus (P)				ppm	5			Erosion of natural deposits
Silica				ppm	50			Erosion of natural deposits
Iron				ppm	0.3			Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese				ppm	N/A			Erosion of natural deposits

INCLUDE ANY ADDITIONAL REQUIRED HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE OR VIOLATION NOTICE IN THIS SECTION

Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public.

CITY of
ADDRESS
CITY, KS ZIP CODE



CUSTOMER
ADDRESS
CITY, KS ZIP CODE